

EMEDY,  
competent to the cure of  
Vegetable  
S,  
College of Health,  
composed of Plants which  
are therefore, better  
and more concordant from  
what are compounded; and as  
PILLS are founded upon  
DISEASE,  
medicine cures this disease

PRINCIPLES,  
as it will be manifest  
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TABLE PILLS

the very best medicine in

PRINCIPLE,  
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NATURAL MAN

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TABLE PILLS, have

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TABLE PILLS.

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shows an array of evi-

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TABLE PILLS.

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are sold at the depot of the

No. 198 Tremont Street,

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TABLE PILLS,

College of Health.

will be found in a small

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VICE PRESIDENT

College of Health

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FOR CROSS, who

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S.

H. Paine, South Park;

Low Hall, Hartford; John

Norway, Chad Hor-

ville; Wm. Cousins, Pa-

ter; James F. Davis, Dan-

iel Mitchell & Bradford,

Turner, especially 18

establishment.

fully inform the inha-

bitants of these towns that he

VILLAGE, where

lands of furniture, such

S. MAHOGANY

TABLES OF

TEAADS, &c.

one of the best Shops in

will be able to give satis-

LIAM ANDREWS.

341

ring Goods??

TTREDEGE,

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OODS,

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and Clapboards,

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ARIS HILL.

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# Oxford Democrat.

No. 3, Vol. 2, New Series.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

Mr. Editor,—The following article was written in haste, and amid other conflicting duties. It was delivered before the Washingtonian Society of Buckfield, &c., at the celebration of Washington's birth day, 22d Feb. last. A vote of the house having been taken, at that time, that it should be published, and many calls for it since, will be a sufficient apology for offering it to your readers.

Yours, Respectfully,

B. B. MURRAY.

Hail! glorious day! forever welcome here,  
To memory sacred, and to interest dear;  
Thy coming kindles patriotic zeal  
In many souls, ordained to think and feel.

What feeling thoughts arise at thy return!  
How does the flame within our bosoms burn!  
A holy rapture crowns our joy and mirth,  
Here, as we celebrate our Hero's birth.

Immortal Sire—in heaven's eternal light,—  
Thy fame on earth, nor man, nor time shall blight;  
While rolling years, in long succession run,  
Ushers, men, and sires, shall speak of Washington.

He, in our nation's primal hopes and fears—  
He, in our nation's suffering and tears—  
He, in her glorious struggle, rose on high,  
Resolved to live in Freedom, or to die.

But, O, what arm, save God's, could bear him through  
The unequal conflict, with a scattered few,  
While conquering legions, skilled, and armed—to pour  
Destruction wide, were landed on our shore?

Ah! who could hope, amid that infant hand,  
The iron grasp of England to withstand?  
Might not a mother's infant, at her breast,  
By her be slain? or cherished, and caressed?

If, demon-like, she raised the murderous knife,  
What hand should spare the tender infant's life?  
Yet, thus our mother, England, named her blow,  
And smit to see her infant's crimson flow.

That blow was parried by an unseen hand:  
The infant wept—but struggling, soon did stand:  
And long did strive, in weakness and in pain,  
Its life, its rights, and interests to maintain.

O, England, blush—where is thy glow of shame?  
E'en thy own children scorn thy very name;  
Thy barbarous Laws, thy deeds more barbarous still,  
An awful cup, for thee, one day shall fill.

Look o'er the records of departed years—  
And say,—where hast thou sent death and tears!  
What tiger prowl any wild-wood through,  
More thirsty for blood, though innocent, than thou?

A pampered soldier to battle led,  
Light paid by spoils, from other tables fed,  
Ye send, just where the hope of victory lies;  
Of right, regardless, and of orphan's cries.

Thus waves your bloody Flag, from sea to sea,  
With hell-beat legions, shouting victory!  
From continent to continent, ye bear  
All the dire horrors of unholy war.

But when with us, that deadly strife began,  
Kind Heaven arm'd our honored Washington,  
With wisdom, firmness, skill, and power to stay  
The work of slaughter o'er the watery way.

How angel-like, he rises, 'mid the storm,  
The work of salvation to perform:  
Paraded in the eternal laws of Right,  
How calm—how firm—how dignified, the sight!

Deep were his counsels, and accepted, too;  
Strong his command, his list'ning forces through;  
Kind was his heart, but fearless, 'mid the strife,  
Where home and country must be bought with life.

The fearful gather'd courage from his eye,  
Resolved with him, to conquer, or to die.  
The sick and weak were nourished, by his care,  
And all, his rich benevolence, did share.

He mildly checked the rash and madly brave,  
Who had, but for his prudence, found a grave;  
He thwarted deep designs of force and skill,  
And said, successful, to the foe, "Be still."

Friends could not meet, or part, without the glass:  
The swain must treat himself, also his lass;  
"I would guard from cold—in heat 'twas better still,  
"Twas good at work—the idler drank his fill.

"Twas good in sickness, it was good in health;  
"Twas good in poverty—twas good in wealth:  
"Twas good if wet—it must be had when dry—  
"Twould raise low spirits—and bring down the high.

Each new Commission, when 'twas recognized,  
In alcohol, was thoroughly baptized—  
And even a Dragoon would not think it ill,  
To wet his hoy office with a gill.

To crown the happy, matrimonial hour,  
The glass must give exhilarating power;  
To cheer the mourner, o'er his dearest friend,  
The glass, its soothing influence must lend.

It crown'd a quarrel, at its first and last;  
Made hatred stronger, and made friendship fast;  
And with it, all, themselves, have sord abus'd.

And long these graceless scenes were acted o'er,  
From town to town, and from shore to shore:  
From land to land the fatal practice spread,  
And laid its millions low, among the dead.

If zeal for God, in human breast begun,  
"Twas drowned by liquor, Brandy, Gin, or Rum—  
Or Wine, or Cider, old and strong, or Beer,  
While Reason wept, and Wisdom, too, for fear.

If steepling talents made a young man great,  
Who promised much to serve the Church or State,  
Alas! how liable his feet to slide,  
And he to be borne down on Bacchus' tide!

If Love and Hymen, in a rosy bower,  
Had met, and smiled:—perhaps, at the next hour,  
Roses lay withered—Love expired in pain,  
And bower, and Hymen, with their silken chain.

Remain'd no more: all crush'd beneath the blight,  
Of dissipation's devastating flight.  
If the fond father's hopes, in age, were hung,  
Or twined like ivy, round his darling son—

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, May 24, 1842.

Old Series, No. 14, Vol. 9.

His perils o'er and our young nation free—  
From England's grasp of cruel tyranny—  
A ransomed nation, still, his orders wait,  
For Justice placed him in the Chair of State.

O, glorious day! the clarion swells no more,  
The bugle, in slumber, has left Columbia's shore;  
Maidens and swains, and parents, all in one,  
Hail! Freedom's morn, and bless Washington.

Genius, unchecked, pursues each useful art—  
Travels o'er earth, and sea, and heaven, in part—  
Makes mystery plain, toils light, and man with ease,  
Lord of the earth and monarch of the seas.

Our Eagle rising from a bloody sea,  
Spreads his red pinion's o'er the brave and free.  
High poised in heaven, he bids the tyrant fear,  
To plant a footstep on a soil so dear.

The wilderness is changed to fruitful fields:

The precious mine, the glittering treasure yields:

Temples, and villages, and cities rise,

Hallowed in Freedom, neath our western skies.

Our Stars and Stripes, bright Ensign of the Free,

Wave proudly here, and floats on every sea:

While eastern despots, humbled, at the view,

Correct their measures, and derision, too.

And see! how genius has its power displayed!

What vast improvements, o'er our country made!

What power and beauty, still has ushered forth!

From East to West—from South unto the North.

Amid the wonders, with which, nations toom,

I would not, here, neglect the power of Steam!

What ponderous burdens, does its force convey,

With speed, on land, and o'er the waves, away!

And though employed, such ponderous loads to bear,

It

typed by an immense block—or frozen like the wishes should be truly reflected. The subject is one peculiarity in it: every officer is allowed to flog the next below him, with bamboo. Courey and party strife should be sedulously excluded, and on which no other contention or rivalry should be witnessed than that which naturally springs from an ardent zeal in the cause of the State. That the question immediately before you is not free from embarrassment and difficulties, is manifest, and it is equally clear that a calm, dispassionate consideration only, can lead to satisfactory results.

When we regard the clearness of our title to the territory in controversy—the frivolous and unfounded pretensions of the British claim—the long and vexatious delay that has been designedly affected—the frequent invasion and occupation of our territory—the invasion of our forests—the arrest and imprisonment of our citizens—there is danger that an honest indignation may lead us to overlook many important considerations necessary to a discreet and sound decision.

It is due therefore to the subject that we view it in other lights. One alternative now contemplated, it seems, by the General Government, is a submission of the question to another arbitration. Against this, Maine has ever remonstrated, and I believe will continue to remonstrate. We cannot perceive the difference, so far as authority is concerned, between doing a thing directly and indirectly. If the General Government has no power to cede directly any portion of the territory of this State, neither has it the power to accomplish the same thing through the forms of an arbitration. But right or wrong in this Government, having for its object the creation of a joint commission for settling the controversy respecting the Northeastern boundary of the United States, with a provision for an ultimate reference to arbitrators, to be appointed by some of the Sovereigns of Europe, in case an arbitration should become necessary. On the leading features of a Convention for this purpose the two Governments were agreed, but on several matters of detail, the parties have differed, and appear to have been interchanging their respective views and opinions, projects and counter-proposals without coming to a final arrangement down to August, 1840. Various causes now necessary to be explained, arrested the progress of the negotiation at that time, and no considerable advance has since been made to it.

It seems to have been understood, on both sides, that one arbitration having failed, it was the duty of the two parties to proceed to institute another, according to the spirit of the Treaty of Ghent, and other treaties; and the President has felt it to be his duty, unless some new cause should be proposed, to cause the negotiation to be resumed, and pressed to its conclusion. But I have now to inform your Excellency that Lord Ashburton, a Minister Plenipotentiary and Special, has arrived at the Seat of Government of the United States charged with full powers from his sovereign to negotiate and settle the different matters in discussion between the two Governments.

And, that in regard to the Boundary question, he has officially announced to the Government at Washington, that he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for a conventional line so soon as the General Government shall say it is authorized and ready on its part, to commence such negotiation.

Under these circumstances, the President of the United States has invited the co-operation of the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts in an endeavor to terminate this long pending controversy.

The communication states further, "that without the concurrence of the two States whose rights are more immediately concerned"—"the duty of the General Government will be to adopt no new course; but to hasten the pending negotiations as fast as possible." And it is subsequently added, that, "the Government has agreed to make it [the Boundary question] a matter of reference and arbitration, and it must fulfil that agreement unless another mode of settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision."

The President then proposes, it is stated, "that the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners empowered to confer with the authorities of the General Government upon a conventional line, or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon without the concurrence of such commissioners."

It is further stated, that in a view of the fact, that the British Mission "is a special one, and its stay in the United States is not expected to be long"—"that, more than four months of the session of Congress has already passed," its return, perhaps, being necessary, it, happily, a treaty should be concluded—"the importance of the subject"—"and a firm conviction in the mind of the President that the interests of both Countries, as well as the interests of the two States more immediately concerned, require a prompt effort to bring this dispute to an end, constrain him to express a earnest hope that the Executive of this State will convene the Legislature and submit the subject to their grave and candid deliberation."

With this request I have deemed it my duty to comply; and now submit for your consideration the matters presented in the communication aforesaid.

This step has not been taken without mature deliberation. The expense of an extra session—the busy season of the year—the danger of disengaged councils—as well as other considerations bearing upon the point, have not been overlooked. But weighty as they are, it has nevertheless seemed to me, that I should not have justified in refusing to give the people an opportunity, through their Representatives, to entertain and decide a question of so much importance as the one now presented. And whatever might have been my individual opinion to the ultimate settlement that should be had, the duty of convening the Legislature would have been less imperative; this duty being distinct, as from and independent of, that devolving upon the Legislature when convened. The responsibility of further action now rests with you; by whom, I have no doubt, it will be met and discharged with that calmness, prudence, and deliberation, required no less by your high reputation, than fidelity to your constituents.

The question presented for your consideration is not a party question—but is, emphatically a State question—one in which the whole people are interested, and on which their opinions and

expressed, at so many times, and in so many forms, that a repetition of that opinion is not necessary. But the subject is a subject in dispute. The Government has agreed to make it a matter of reference and arbitration; and it must fulfil that agreement, unless another mode for settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision.

The President purposes, then, that the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners, empowered to confer with the authorities of the General Government upon a conventional line, or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, equivalents, and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon, without the assent of such commissioners. This mode of proceeding, or some other which shall express assent beforehand, seems indispensable, if any negotiation for a conventional line is to be had, since if happily a treaty should be the result of the negotiation, it can only be submitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification.

It is a subject of deep and sincere regret to the President that the British Plenipotentiary did not arrive in the country, and make known his powers, in time to have made this communication before the annual session of the Legislatures of the two States had been brought to a close. He perceives and laments the inconvenience, which may be experienced from re-assuming those Legislatures; but the British mission is a special one; it does not supersede the resident mission of the British Government at Washington, and its stay in the United States is not expected to be long. In addition to these considerations, it is to be suggested that more than four months of the session of Congress have already passed, and it is highly desirable, if any treaty for a conventional line should be agreed upon, it should be concluded before the session shall terminate; not only because of the necessity of the ratification of the Senate, but also because it is not impossible that measures may be thought advisable, or become important, which can only be accomplished by the authority of both Houses.

These considerations, in addition to the importance of the subject, and a firm conviction in the mind of the President that the interests of both countries, as well as the interests of the two States more immediately concerned, require a prompt effort to bring this dispute to an end, constrain him to express an earnest hope that your Excellency will convene the Legislature of Maine, and submit the subject to its grave and candid deliberation.

I am with great respect,

Your Excellency's ob't servt,

(Signed) DAN'L WEBSTER.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber, May 18, 1842.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 11th, 1842.

To his Excellency JOHN FAIRFIELD,

Governor of Maine:

Your excellency is aware that previous to March 1841, a negotiation has been going on for some time between the Secretary of State of the United States, under the direction of the President and the British Minister accredited to this Government, having for its object the creation of a joint commission for settling the controversy respecting the Northeastern boundary of the United States, with a provision for an ultimate reference to arbitrators, to be appointed by some of the Sovereigns of Europe, in case an arbitration should become necessary. On the leading features of a Convention for this purpose the two Governments were agreed, but on several matters of detail, the parties have differed, and appear to have been interchanging their respective views and opinions, projects and counter-proposals without coming to a final arrangement down to August, 1840. Various causes now necessary to be explained, arrested the progress of the negotiation at that time, and no considerable advance has since been made to it.

It seems to have been understood, on both sides, that one arbitration having failed, it was the duty of the two parties to proceed to institute another, according to the spirit of the Treaty of Ghent, and other treaties; and the President has felt it to be his duty, unless some new cause should be proposed, to cause the negotiation to be resumed, and pressed to its conclusion. But I have now to inform your Excellency that Lord Ashburton, a Minister Plenipotentiary and Special, has arrived at the Seat of Government of the United States charged with full powers from his sovereign to negotiate and settle the different matters in discussion between the two Governments.

If any thing less than this is intended, I am persuaded that nothing will be accomplished in the way of an adjustment. If it is to be said, as has been said, that the treaty line is impracticable, and therefore, a new line must necessarily be agreed upon—or that the case is so involved in doubt and difficulty that the only equitable way of resolving it is by "splitting the difference" and dividing the territory in some agreed propositions, if not regarded as absolutely insoluble, would not, I am confident, favorably listened to by single citizen of the State. The treaty line we know to be a practicable one—our claim to the whole territory embraced within that line we know to be just—and after the course that has been pursued in regard to it, we have a conviction not to be shaken, that we could not honorably relinquish a part to obtain an undisputed right to the remainder. But if Great Britain is prepared to substantially yield the point of title, and offer us equivalent in other territory, privileges of navigation &c. for a portion of this territory, as I am at present disposed to believe, I do not see why this vexed question may not thus be put forever at rest. And it is difficult to perceive how Maine, in thus consulting her interest, would compromise her honor.

Entertaining these views, I am free to say, that I favorably the appointment of Commissioners by the Legislature, with such powers as will have the effect of avoiding my share of responsibility, I cheerfully recommend that course.

It may be that I have formed a too favorable opinion of the present disposition of the British Government, and that a totally unreasonable, and of course, unacceptable proposition will be made to us—what then? Would it necessarily follow that we had erred in appointing Commissioners and placing ourselves in an attitude to learn what the proposition would be? We shall, to be sure, have incurred the expense of an extra session of the Legislature; but we shall have shown to our sister States, and the world, that having a just cause, we are disposed to adopt a liberal and fair course in conducting it—and that, though strenuous and ardent in the maintenance of our rights, we were not obstinate on a course tending to increase irritation, or bring about hostilities between the two Countries. Let what would be the result, Maine would stand, as she has heretofore stood, blameless.

But the President thinks it a highly desirable object to prevent the delays necessarily incident to any settlement of the question by these means. Such delays are great and unavoidable. It has been found that an exploration and examination of the several lines constitute a work of three years. The existing commission for making such exploration under the authority of the United States, has been occupying two summers, and a very considerable portion of the work still remains to be done. If a joint commission should be appointed, and should go through the same work, and the commissioners should disagree, as is very possible and an arbitration on that account become indispensable the arbitrators might find it necessary to make an exploration, and survey themselves, or cause the same to be done by others of their appointment. If to these causes, operating to postpone the final decision, be added the time necessary to appoint arbitrators, and for their preparation to leave Europe for the service, and the various regarding incidents always attending such operations, seven or eight years constitute, perhaps, the shortest period within which we can look for a final result. In the meantime, great expenses have been incurred, and further expenses cannot be avoided. It is well known that the controversy has brought heavy charges upon Maine herself, to the remuneration or proper settlement of which, she cannot be expected to be indifferent.

The exploration by the Government of the United States has already cost a hundred thousand dollars, and the charge of another summer's work is in prospect. These facts may be sufficient to form a probable estimate of the whole expense likely to be incurred before the controversy can be settled by arbitration; and our experience admires us that even another arbitration might possibly fail.

The opinion of this Government upon the justice and validity of the American claim has been

as to prejudice in any manner the rights of the State as they have been herein asserted to exist. Resolved, That there shall be chosen by ballot, in Convention of both branches of the Legislature, four Persons, who are hereby constituted and appointed Commissioners, on the part of this State, to repair to the seat of Government of the United States, and to confer with the Authorities of that Government touching a Convention line, or line by agreement, between the State of Maine and the British Provinces, and to give the assent of this State to any such line, with such terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents as they shall deem consistent with the honor and interest of the State; with the understanding that no such line be agreed upon without the assent of such Commissioners.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be appointed by the Governor with evidence of their appointment, under the seal of the State.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said Commission by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners make return of their doings herein to the Governor, to be by him presented to the Legislature at its next session.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

The last accounts from this State, are of a contradictory character—but from what we can gather from the accounts, we are inclined to the belief that the Suffrage party have backed out and the Chartists maintain their ground. Eleven Senators and Representatives elected under the people's Constitution have resigned. Several accounts state that Gov. Dorr has left the State—but the Boston Post is informed by a gentleman from Providence that Dorr had not left Providence nor secreted himself; but that he and his friends left Mr. Anthony's house and stationed themselves on the hill, at the suggestion of a United States officer, to see if a compromise could not be effected without bloodshed.

It is stated that a body of citizens, under Gov. King and Col. Blodget, marched into the very midst of the Suffrage party, without molestation, and surrounded Mr. Anthony's house. A detachment then went into the house, and, on searching, Gov. Dorr could no where be found. The leaders on the part of the suffrage party had dismissed their men, and advised them to retire peaceably from the ground. A large party retired in compliance with this request. There does not appear to have been any attempt made to obstruct the proceedings of Gov. King.

The suffrage party refused to leave the canon, which they were in possession of, but after considerable parleying, they finally told Gov. King and his friends, that they would take the guns back to the places from which they took them, but that they would not have them, without resistance, taken from them. The troops under Gov. King were then drawn up in Market Square, and after a brief address from their commander, Col. Blodget, they were dismissed and repaired to their armories.

A large meeting was held in State street, Boston, on Wednesday last, to take measures to encourage and assist the Suffrage party. It is stated that there were four or five thousand people present. Gen. John McNeil presided, and a long string of resolutions were adopted. We think the Suffrage party can take care of themselves—and that with prudent and wise council they will be more likely to accomplish their objects than they will by bullying and "fighting with wind-mills." All our feelings and sympathies are with the Suffrage party and we most heartily wish them success. But we are opposed to mobocracy in all shapes and forms.

EDWARD KAVANAGH, Chairman.

Committee Room, 20th May, 1842.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS, IN RELATION TO THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

STATE OF MAINE.

The Joint Standing Committee of both Houses of the Legislature to which was referred the Governor's Message, of the 19th instant, with the accompanying communication from the Secretary of State of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report the following Preamble and Resolutions.

EDWARD KAVANAGH, Chairman.

Committee Room, 20th May, 1842.

Resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary of this State.

WHEREAS the preceding Legislatures of this State, in conformity with the well-settled conviction of all the People thereof, and with uncontroversial evidence before them on the subject, have uniformly declared that the Boundary of Maine, on its Northern and North Eastern frontiers, as designated in the Treaty of 1783, can be laid down and fixed according to the terms of that Treaty; and that such line embraces all the Territory over which this State claims property, sovereignty and jurisdiction;

and the Executive and Congress of the United

States having recognized the validity of that

claim in its full extent, this Legislature renews

such declarations in the most solemn manner;

and

Whereas, for a series of years, every attempt to adjust the vexed questions in regard to the establishment of the said Boundary having proved ineffectual, it has been represented to the Government of this State that the Minister Plenipotentiary and Special of Her Britannic Majesty, at Washington, has officially announced to the Government of the United States, that he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such a conventional line, so soon as this Government shall say it is authorized and ready, on its part, to commence such negotiation.

Whereas, for a series of years, every attempt to adjust the vexed questions in regard to the establishment of the said Boundary having proved ineffectual, it has been represented to the Government of this State that the Minister Plenipotentiary and Special of Her Britannic Majesty, at Washington, has officially announced to the Government of the United States, that he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such a conventional line, so soon as this Government shall say it is authorized and ready, on its part, to commence such negotiation;

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Indecision and weakness. A conscientious, hon- est, fearless discharge of public trust, is the only way for a man to secure the confidence of the people.

In fact a public man should always take it for granted that the people will sustain him in doing what he sincerely believes is right. If he so dis- charges his trust committed to his care, as to meet the approval of his own conscience, there is little doubt that he will meet the plaudits of his constituents, and enjoy to the fullest extent, their confidence, even though they might not always entirely agree with him in all things.

While "honesty is the best policy," an honest man will continue to be "the noblest work of God." —Argus.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 24, 1842.

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There is a sort of pride, commendable pride, in this business—in doing good, in contributing something to the public stock, which we wonder every farmer does not feel. And there is also a sort of apathy—a cool uncalculating indifference, which is a great reproach to the calling, and in which, we lament to say, some of our farmers, as we fear, indulge. This indifference ought not longer to exist. We trust the influence of this Society will be most happily felt throughout the County, and that its number of members, which is now about one hundred, will be greatly increased.

We have not now time to pursue the subject further. We intend to allude to it again, in the mean time we invite contributions from our Agricultural friends—we will allow them all the space in our paper we can spare.

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. the Legislature of this State met at Augusta, agreeable to the Proclamation of the Governor for an Extra Session. Nearly all the Senators were present, and 176 members of the House answered to the call of the Roll.

A message received by the Senate from the Governor, covering the communication from the Secretary of State at Washington, upon the subject of the N. E. Boundary, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Kavanaugh, Ordered, that the House concurring thereto, the message of the Governor and the accompanying document be referred to a joint select Committee, consisting of nine on the part of the Senate and nine on the part of the House.

The House joined to the above named committee, Messrs. McDonald of Limerick, Ogden of Putney, Reed of Walpole, Lee of Buxton, Pope of Machias, Baker of Hallowell, Patten of Skowhegan, Fife of Bethel, Mizzy of Lang, White of Montville, Dickey of Strong, Stevens of Sebago, and Pierce of Houlton, and ordered 1000 copies of the Message, &c., to be printed.

Thursday, May 19.

SENATE. Messrs. Scott and Hammon, appeared and took their seats. No Senator is therefore now absent. Without transacting any business the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

House. Mr. Blod of Brewer, presented the petition of Major Geo. Joseph Stevens, that the Maine bill reported by the Committee on the Militia, in the late session, not being a law, which was at the suggestion of Mr. McDonald, laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Baker lay laid on the table a bill relating to the organization of the militia, which was twice read and after some remarks between Messrs. Chapman, Otis, McDonald, Dutton and Burr, the House adjourned without taking any question.

ISAAC HARLOW, Rec'd Sec'y.

Friday, May 20.

SENATE. Mr. Kavanagh, from the Committee on the N. E. Boundary, made his Report, accompanied by Resolves for the appointment of Commissioners.

Mr. Kavanagh moved that to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock he be allowed to have the second reading, but subsequently modified his motion, so as to fix 3 o'clock this afternoon, and in that form the motion passed.

1000 copies of the Report and Resolves were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Otis from the same committee, reported Resolves in relation to the indemnity of Maine for the expenses of the American expedition, which were laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Upton offered a Resole instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our Representatives, to endeavor to procure the passage of a law reducing the per diem of members of Congress from \$8 to \$5, and their mileage in the same proportion. The Resole was once read and to-morrow assigned. The Senate then adjourned till half past two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon. Mr. Scott, by leave, introduced a bill repealing the act of last session, directing the State for Representatives of Congress, which was read once and to-morrow assigned.

A joint order from the House directing the Apportionment Committee to redistrict the State for Representatives to Congress, came from the House, and on motion of Mr. Elliot was laid on the table.

The Preamble and Resolves on the North Eastern Boundary, were rejected back without amendment, and having been read a second time the question was on the passage of the Resolves to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Paris, the yeas and nays were ordered on their passage. After some remarks between Messrs. Lester, Paris, Lang and Eastman, the subject was laid over till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

A joint order came from the House directing the Apportionment Committee to redistrict the State for Representatives to Congress, on the ratio of ten which was laid on the table.

Mr. Otis, Mr. Hunt of Albany, by leave, introduced a bill to make the acts of towns in certain cases. (Legalizing the acts of town officers who such officers have neglected to do.)

On motion of Mr. Baker, the motion to r. for the M. I. Bill to the Committee on the Militia, was reconsidered. A motion was then made to refer the Bill to the next Legislature, which was agreed to, ayes 11, nays 62.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, Ordered, the Senate concurred, that the several Committees of the Legislature be directed

to report to the next Legislature on all subjects of a general or special nature, now or heretofore referred to them, except in cases where it is necessary requiring action at this session.

Adjourned to half past 2 P. M.

Afternoon. Mr. Ogden of Portland, offered an order directing the Committee on the Congressional Apportionment, to report a Bill dividing the State into nine Districts, as well as to, so as to meet the contingency that nine members should be assigned to Maine, which order was passed without a division. Adjourned.

## MR. KAVANAGH'S REPORT.

The Age thinks this Report with the accompanying Resolves will receive the sanction of a large majority of the Senate; but consider their passage in the House, without essential modifications, as more than doubtful. It says, that modifications may be made, instructions to the people, &c. At least, specific acts not to be introduced from Gov. Fitch's Resolves, are provided for, referring the matter to the people, either personally, or by letter. The Report and Resolves will be found in another part of today's paper.

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# SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber being, as he has cause to believe, die  
tized, and certain to be for the Salt Rheum, and which  
may also be considered a remedy for such other known or  
causative disease, will inform the public that he has applied  
for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the  
proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy,  
which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt  
Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure  
for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things  
however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by experience, is a disorder not  
easily conquered. He himself, though afflicted with it  
more than twenty years, and at times, for months together, was  
unable to sit or sometimes even to walk, or dress himself.

He applied to many physicians—and tried various things pre-  
scribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he  
had well given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he  
received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our  
own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the com-  
plaint, which aria he immediately caused to be prepared. With  
these things, and others, which he had found in the same  
group, he applied them to his body, and to his distress, with  
great and distressing pain. In this way, (the case was with-  
out much pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he  
was comparatively well; and shortly after was stored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so  
to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have  
tried use of this remedy, and as far as we can learn, have  
only failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its effects  
are briefly and wonderfully.

He will not state, as we may do, that his Compound is  
cure for all cases of Salt Rheum. In the case he knows, that it is  
cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such  
as King Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and es-  
pecially good for the harshest of Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has  
also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young,  
or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how ef-  
fectual this remedy is when properly applied, viz—

Mr. N. A. Spagle, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 23d, 1834, to the petitioner, says—“Many citizens have  
performed on this road, by using your compound. In fact  
in instances where I have sold it, has it not given great  
satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as  
the last, viz, 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Treadon's Pa-  
tent Compound, has been proved by hundreds in this  
vicinity, to be a sure cure for Salt Rheum. It is affected  
causes after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the  
patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

## SALT RHEUM—TRUFLANT'S COM- POUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Liverpool Telegraph  
and the British Medical Journal, of Dr. H. infant. The descrip-  
tion of the mind, the circumstances in which he made his dis-  
covery, as well as the many successful tests to which his remedy  
has been subjected, are as equal proof to the public against our  
position. The use of it by a member of our family has done  
much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr.  
Treadon will not suffer his care in the preparation to atone a sin-  
gle iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound.  
Let it not degenerate.

READY for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the sub-  
mission of this valuable article, to the public. It is  
not easily found. But from the numerous testimonials from  
individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have  
seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends  
and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from  
his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr. Treadon  
has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a  
faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases.

It is but a short time since Mr. Treadon has consented to speak  
of his medicine before the public, but already many thousand have  
been induced to try it, and the results are most gratifying. The  
most flattering as well, as the unanimous certificates of pa-  
tients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly  
popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or pack-  
age was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in  
Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been  
nearly and wonderfully proved in an astonishing case, the effect  
has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to  
the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All  
which are made with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it  
a trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have  
used the medicine purposed by William B. Treadon, as a rem-  
edy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have  
ever known; and having no doubt that it is valuable, do  
take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with  
the inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr. Nath'l Stowe,  
Thomas Donnel, William Gardner,  
Elwell Robinson, J. W. Turner,  
A. L. Stowe, Anna Turner,  
John Head, Henry D. Donnel,  
Henry D. Donnel, Martin Anderson,  
Thos. P. Welb, Elisha Higgins,  
Luke Lambard, H. B. Welb, Jr.  
Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water-  
street, Bath, Maine. Also by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,  
Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are  
also appointed Agents, viz.—Andover, Levi Crockett; Bed-  
ford Hill; J. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;  
Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartland, W. Hall; Wad-  
stock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Summer-  
Lough.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.  
All letters from abroad must be Post paid.

W. B. TRUFLANT,  
March 1, 1842. eply43

## STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD COUNTY, ss:

REURSANT to a law of this State notice is hereby  
given that the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford at a Session helden at Paris in and for said  
county, by adjournment, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1842, assessed a Tax upon Township Number Five  
in the first Range in said county, for the purpose of open-  
ing and making the County road through said Town-  
ship laid out by the County Commissioners of said  
County in December, 1838, of four cents per acre upon  
the land contained in said Township, being thirty thousand  
and seven hundred and eighty acres, the whole of said  
tax amounting to the sum of twelve hundred thirty-one  
dollars and twenty cents: And the Court have ap-  
pointed John M. Wilson, Esquire, Agent to receive and ex-  
pend Tax for opening and making said road and de-  
stroying the necessary expenses attending the same.  
Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

## STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD COUNTY, ss:

REURSANT to a law of this State notice is hereby  
given that the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford at a Session helden at Paris in and for said  
county, by adjournment, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1842, assessed a Tax upon Andover North Surplus  
and upon Letter C. Surplus, in said County, for the pur-  
pose of repairing the County road leading from Andover  
in said County, through said Andover North Surplus  
and Letter C. Surplus to Colebrook, as follows:—  
They have assessed a tax of seven and one half mills per  
acre upon Letter C. Surplus containing two thousand  
two hundred and sixty acres, amounting to the sum of  
nearly one dollar, fifty-four and a half cents. They  
have also assessed a tax of three cents and two half per acre  
upon Andover North Surplus containing fifteen acres and  
nine hundred and seventy acres, as follows:—  
Three fourths of said Surplus owned by Timothy Walker,  
containing eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy  
acres at 3 cts. 2 mills per acre, amounting to  
323.44.

On the remaining one fourth of said Township  
containing three thousand nine hundred and  
ninety acres, owner unknown, at 3 cts 2 mills  
per acre amounting to  
127.68.

And the Court have appointed James F. Briggs, Jr. Esq.  
of Andover, Agent to receive and expend said tax on  
Letter C. Surplus, in repairing said road passing through  
the same, and defraying the necessary expenses. And  
the Court have appointed Timothy Walker, Esq. of Han-  
ford, Agent to receive and expend said tax on Andover  
North Surplus, in repairing said road passing through  
the same and defraying the necessary expenses.  
Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

## BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the Coun-  
ties of Oxford and Cumberland.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the towns of Gilford,  
Bethel, Newry, Albany, Waterford, Harrison and  
Oxford respectfully represent, that the interests of the  
inhabitants of said towns, and also a large portion north  
of us in the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, re-  
quire a nearer and straighter road to Portland for the con-  
venience of carrying produce and goods to and from  
market. They also represent that there may be very  
great improvement made by an alteration in the road be-  
tween the towns of Bethel and Raymond. They there-  
fore pray, that a new road be located, commencing near  
the forks of the road, between Hermon Cummings and  
William Estes in Albany, thence running southerly in  
the most practicable route, passing through a part of  
Albany, Waterford, Harrison and Oxford, intersecting  
the Meadow road, as called, which leads to Sawyer's  
Tavern in Raymond, or intersecting the county road leads  
by Bolster's Mills in Harrison, to Raymond, and connects  
with said Meadow road. Or start at some point  
between the above named extremes and run south-  
wardly as above specified.

Wherefore the petitioners pray, that after due notice  
be given to the inhabitants, and an opportunity has been  
had for the filing of objections, and its reputation has been  
well deserved, so universally popular has this article  
come to be, that it may now be considered as a standard article in a  
large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many  
families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe  
as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Pro-  
prietors have received, and are receiving numerous recom-  
mendations from many of our best physicians, who make use of it  
in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given  
their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined,  
and for a more full account see the enclosures to the

certificates. For Dr. Amory Hinsley, Dr. Samuel Morell,  
Dr. Thomas Abel, Dr. Timothy Bayley,  
Jere. Ellsworth, Dr. Albert Gould.

## CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Abel.

MESSRS. LOWE & CUTTER, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary  
Balsam has been much used, in the section of the country  
where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a  
high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my  
knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable ex-  
pectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.,  
Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

## STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners  
helden at Paris, within and for the county  
of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1842.

In the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the peti-  
tioners give notice to all persons and corporations  
interested, that the County Commissioners of said coun-  
ties of Oxford and Cumberland will meet at John Hunt's  
Tavern in said Albany on the first Wednesday of July  
next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to  
view the route both in the petition; and immediately  
after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity,  
will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses,  
by causing attested copies of this order of notice of appear-  
ance, to be served on the chairman of the county commissioners  
for the county of Cumberland, & on the clerks of said towns of Albany, Waterford, Harrison and Oxford,  
& on the clerks of all other towns through which said road  
and road may pass, and by putting up copies in three public places  
in each of said towns of Albany, Waterford, Harrison and Oxford,  
& in all other towns through which said road  
may pass, and by posting up copies in three public places  
in each of the other towns to be made, served and posted,  
at least thirty days before the said time of meeting,  
that all persons interested may then and there appear  
and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer  
of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition order of Court thereon.  
3w2

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the  
County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that  
the public convenience requires a more direct an  
easy road from the County road east of Dudley Chandler's  
dwelling house in Livermore, to Israel Herrick's house in  
Livermore, in and County of Oxford, Twp. 1, Range 1,  
on the 27th of June next at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of  
viewing the route and proceeding to view the route  
mentioned in said petition; immediately after which  
view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had,  
and such further measures taken in the premises as the  
Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper.—And it is further  
ordered, that notice be given to all persons and  
corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes  
of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition  
and of this order thereon to be served upon the  
County Attorney and chairman of the County Com-  
missioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the  
respective Clerks of the towns of Livermore and Leeds, and  
published in the Age being the public newspaper  
published by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford  
Democrat a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford  
and in the Hallowell Cultivator. All of said notices to be  
served, posted up and published thirty days at least  
before the time of said meeting, that all corporations and  
persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see-  
cause.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

## STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, April  
Term, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having  
been received that the Petitioners are responsible, and ought to be held touching the matter set forth in  
said petition, it is Ordered, that the County Com-  
missioners of said County of Oxford, be requested to meet  
the 27th of June next at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of  
viewing the route and proceeding to view the route  
mentioned in said petition; immediately after which  
view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had,  
and such further measures taken in the premises as the  
Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper.—And it is further  
ordered, that notice be given to all persons and  
corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes  
of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition  
and of this order thereon to be served upon the  
County Attorney and chairman of the County Com-  
missioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the  
respective Clerks of the towns of Livermore and Leeds, and  
published in the Age being the public newspaper  
published by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford  
Democrat a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford  
and in the Hallowell Cultivator. All of said notices to be  
served, posted up and published thirty days at least  
before the time of said meeting, that all corporations and  
persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see-  
cause.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

## DR. SEARS'

## UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

## OR: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE very Vegetable Pills are evidently suited in all  
cases where Pains are required. They operate more  
effectually than any other medicine, and are  
especially useful in those cases where the disease  
is of a violent nature.

Dr. C. T. Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "A Vegetable  
Pulmonary Balsam," "A Vegetable  
Pulmonary Balsam," and others.

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